

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, always to be paid in advance.
\$1 in advance will pay for six months.
\$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*Persons remitting \$10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. \$2 will pay for six months. \$1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, \$5.
All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them.
Postage must be paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSCENDENTALISM.—This term was, we believe, first introduced into English philosophy by Dr. Reid, of Glasgow, and was used to designate those ideas which transcend the ideas of sensation and reflection as taught by Locke; ideas whose origin were not accounted for by the system of the English philosophers. Among these transcendental ideas of Reid were those of time, number, duration, &c. The transcendentalism of the Scotchman have ever been, or at least are now, orthodox among all sects in religion. It is made the basis of the lectures of Dr. Taylor, of New Haven, who has been considered as the father of the new school doctrines among the Presbyterian Congregationalists. Dr. Taylor has, however, been called an infidel by some of the strictest Calvinists. Writers of philosophy say that Kant originally took some of his ideas from the transcendental Reid, and hence the new philosophy of the reason, or the transcendentalism of Germany, of which we will not say anything in this place, as we should be suspected of insanity were we to attempt an elucidation of German transcendentalism in a newspaper article. We pass this matter over to Miss Fuller of the Tribune, who, we believe, knows very little about it, but who seems to write most fluently of that of which she knows least.

One word about transcendentalism in France. Metaphysicians have a philosophy of the world without man, and of the soul or world within man, termed by the Frenchmen the philosophy of 'the not me,' and the philosophy of 'the me.' The union of these two philosophies, or the carrying of one over to the other, Causin terms transcendentalism.

One word again as to transcendentalism in this country. We believe it is generally used by certain individuals to designate opinions, views, or philosophies, which they either do not understand or which they disbelieve. We have never been able to get a much better idea of the term transcendentalism, as used here.—N. Y. Globe.

ADVERTISING.—The Boston Star, on the subject of advertising, holds the following language:—

"Nothing is more clearly settled, or more universally admitted, than that the best money spent by a business man, is that paid for advertising. The fact has been demonstrated throughout the world. Men will pay enough for a handsome sign, to embellish their stores, for elegant windows, and for oysters, drinks, cigars, confectionery and nick nacks, to pay half a dozen years' advertising bills, and all without any benefit to their business, or themselves, to compare with the advantage to be gained by freely advertising. Hundreds ought to be paid where tens are now, if merchants would thrive and make money.

It does not answer to dabble lightly in the matter. A man may as well expect to wash his hands, by dipping a finger's tip in the water, as to give his business a sensible, clean lift, by a little advertising. The true way, and the profitable one, is to pay for liberal advertising, and then use it.

This is independent of the income of accumulated property, which, in a community like that of Connecticut, is always large. We doubt whether any greater income from the industry of the people, can be shown in any country.

This, and other Industrial Records, will show that Political Liberty has developed industry, as well as intellect and religion, more than any other Nation. It is the triumph of that Political System which leaves the Mind and Industry of men free, to be directed and employed in the channels from which most profit can be derived.—Cincinnati Chronicle.

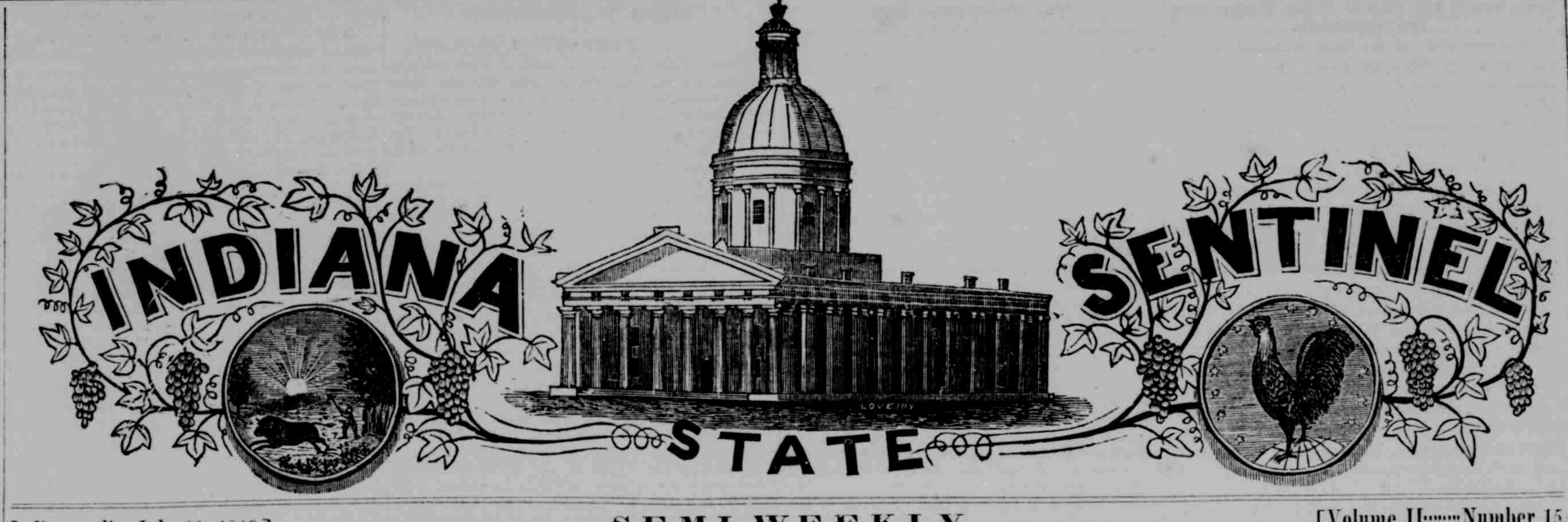
THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.—In 1778 Edmund Burke, the great Irish Orator and English Statesman, with a far-seeing and glowing imagination, thus foretold the rising greatness of the American Republic:

"While the narrow and confined policy of Europe, he observed, had established partial opinions and particular sects, the expanded policy of America had established the Christian religion on the broad basis of universal toleration. They will not ask the useful mechanic who shall fly to them for security and freedom, what tenets he professes, or what dogmas he admits! But, Papist or Protestant, Presbyterian or Episcopist, he is welcome and he is free. By this means the persecuted of every persuasion—the enslaved of every country—the miserable mechanic—the unrequited man of science—will fly to America, as to the rich soil of universal toleration. America, in the words of the blessed Redeemer, cries out, 'come unto me, all ye that are burdened and heavy laden, and I will give you rest; for my yoke is easy and my burden is light.'

May not the promise of the present moment satisfy a conjecture, that in a few years the rising grandeur of America will invite every man from this country, who is not attached to it by landed interest, or other similar cause? There is a field opening for every species of manufacture, art and science, trade and commerce; finely situated for the encouragement and cultivation of business, every artifice will fly to it, and transplant with him the art he professes. Scarcely from tyrannical burdens, he will apply himself assiduously in the prospect of reaping what he sowed, and will assist in rearing this new Republic to a pitch of grandeur superior perhaps to any state now existing."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—"Men talk in raptures," says Witherspoon, "of youth and beauty, wit and sprightliness, and a hundred other shining qualities; but after seven years union not one of them is to be compared to good family management, which is seen at, every meal and felt at every hour in the husband's life."

A nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office in which at the same time was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. —, your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my bread."



Indianapolis, July 22, 1846.]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

[Volume II: Number 15.]

HOME MARKET.—The beauties of this market are finely illustrated by the prices of produce just at this juncture. If the foreign market is so trifling, why should the news of war make the farmer's produce a drug? According to whig logic, war should be the greatest blessing to the country. Home industry should flourish at an unparalleled rate; our manufactures would then have no competition; more would resort to their business; fewer laborers would be left to agriculture, and the latter would get better prices, better wages. The home market would be vastly increased, and all the blessings of protection would be showered upon the country in glorious profusion. As to the debt that might be created, that would be a richer blessing still; extravagant expenditures are just what is wanted—the more extravagant the better. We have to raise the money to pay it to be sure—but that is the very beauty of the business. We raise the money by a tariff and according to whig logic, we don't have to pay it. We get it out of the foreigner. We make England pay most of it. It does not come out of the consumer's pocket. The more we make the foreigner pay too, the more our manufactures are protected, the better our home market, and the more flourishing the country will be. Indeed, regarding this subject seriously and philosophically, as Col. Webb does the "plate of soup," we advise the employment of a suitable number of legislators with spacious and leaky pockets, to carry off a ponderous load of treasure at stated periods, for the sake of getting more money out of foreigners and affording proper protection to American industry.

The truth is, an empty treasury, according to whig logic, is a great blessing; for it affords a chance to make a high tariff in order to fill up the "dark and deep" vaults. The process of doing this confers such blessings. The country was prostrate and all business suspended until the glorious tariff, to raise the wind and fill the vaults, was enacted—then began happiness and prosperity. The tariff was the cause of all the reanimation of business, and restoration of confidence. Now, if we had not wanted the money, the tariff would not have existed, and the great cause of our prosperity would have been wanting. The Whigs then acting very absurdly when they are doing away about expenditures and a public debt. They ought to be tickled to death at these things. It's just to their hand. We hope they will open their eyes and see the merits of the case.—Louisville Democrat.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURES double in ratio of Woolen Goods to that of Great Britain! This is a fact which would not be believed, if it were not proved.

According to McCullough's calculations, the value of Woolen Manufactures in Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland), is \$110,000,000. The population is about 20,000,000. Now the comparison stands thus:

	Population.	Value.	Rate per soul.
Great Britain,	20,000,000	\$110,000,000	\$ 5 50
Connecticut,	310,000	3,250,575	10 52

Take the Cotton Manufacture:

	Population.	Value.	Rate per soul.
Great Britain,	20,000,000	\$170,000,000	\$ 8 50
Connecticut,	310,000	3,223,320	10 40

Even in Cottons—the article in which the British Manufactures are most extensive—the industrious State of Connecticut is still ahead.

Let us now see what the Annual Production of Connecticut is—that is, its income:

Manufactures (as above)	-	-	\$29,159,344
Fisheries	-	-	1,639,011
Vessels	-	-	445,575
Agriculture	-	-	10,896,160

Total Annual Productions, - \$41,733,090
Surface of Connecticut, - 4,794 sq miles.
Population, - 310,000
Income per Square Mile, - \$8,500
Income per soul, - \$135
Income per family, - \$180

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A SURE CHARGE.—The following anecdote from a Southern paper is quite an apposite hint to "examine your bills."

A merchant of Mississippi during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk Jim to turn to his ledger alphabetically and read off the W's, then the S's, the F's, the C's, and other letters in succession; all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge a saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planter had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had not got, or one more valuable than the one they had, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake. When all the accounts had been settled up, "Well, Jim," said the storekeeper, "how many customers paid you for that saddle?" Jim examined and reported thirty-one. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, for the trouble we have had to find out who got it."

NEW SYSTEM IN PAYING LABORERS.—In the gigantic establishment of Messrs. Eastwick & Harrison, locomotive and boiler makers, of St. Petersburg, 3500 hands are employed, mostly in the requirements necessary for the construction of railroads in Russia. The plan of paying this enormous multitude is ingenious; on being engaged, the man's name is not asked, but he is presented with a medal, numbered; in the pay house are 3500 wooden boxes, and on presenting himself on Saturday night for his pay, the clerk hands him his money, takes his medal as a receipt, which is dropped in the box of its number, and gives him another medal, as a pledge of engagement for the following week. These men are English, American, Scotch, Irish, German and Russian, and amongst whom the strictest discipline is maintained. The owners of this great manufactory were formerly of Philadelphia.

SUNAMITES.—In Sweden, the nobles did not assume their title late in the sixteenth century—"not before the beginning of the fourteenth"—and the lower order not, of course, till some time after. Lapland is said to have had them much earlier. The country people in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, have as yet but few; the Scavonian populations of Eastern Europe none, in general, but patronymies. In Esthonia, the nobles, on their emancipation a few years ago, received them at their own request from the nobles. In 1584 many noble Russian families had them not; nor was it till 1681, or soon after, that all took them. In Germany, none but the highest families had true surnames before the twelfth century; about that time the rest of the nobility, and in the fourteenth and fifteenth the bulk of the people began to assume them. The Azorean poor have but very few now, and in Elba they were all but unknown not many years ago.—Lower on English Surnames.

JEALOUSY AND EUSTLES.—Please widow Wimble, say please lend her the biggest sweet pertaler you've got.
A sweet potato?
Yes, sir.
Why ain't your ma going to Mrs. Wallop's party?
Yes, sir.
Ain't she ready?
Yes, sir—all but her bustle. She had to bile her'n for dinner to day, and she wants the pertaler quick cause she expects Dr. Possum right away.
Dr. Possum? He going to call for the widow Fizzle?
Tell your ma I have't a sweet potato in no house.
Yes, sir.
That artful woman. She don't get no potato of me. Let her use corn cobs.

CIVILIZATION.—Our ideas of civilization are comparative. In Oregon, an emigrant writes from one of the settlements that they are "getting along finely, and have laid the foundation for a jail!" We hope the uses for it will be served. Prince Puckler Miskau tells the story of a shipwrecked sailor, who, looking about when he got ashore, espied a gallow. "Thank God!" says Poor Jack, "I am in a civilized country!" Our ideas of civilization are all comparative.

NEW ATTACHMENT.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier says, a Boston gentleman has discovered a new attachment to his piano. It was put on by the sheriff! A. B. and not a Jaffe.

A DARK TRANSACTION.—A blind Ethiopian with an extinguisher in one dark cellar at midnight, searching after a black cat.

FOR RENT.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, for E. Browning for the last nine years. The buildings are large and commodious, the stable and sheds are extensive and well arranged. This is the largest house ever constructed in the city. Possession will be given on the first day of October next. Apply to John Wilkins, or B. L. BLYTHE.

THE LAST CHANCE.
HORN just received two cases more of those beautiful, cheap, fashionable French style HATS, so much admired and so universally sought after. Call soon or they are gone.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.
THE subscribers have just received another new supply of Goods, which they invite the attention of all who buy where they can get cheap. They have a new stock of those in want of a little of every thing in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., all of which will sell cheap. Those in want of cheap and valuable goods, will please call soon, as this is their only chance of getting good and reliable work cheap.

TO THE LADIES.
G. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Great Green Shirt, White Goods of every description, Ladies' Caps, Leghorns and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, new style, Flowers, &c. &c. Just received, and selling at reduced prices. Call soon.

SELLING OFF!
THE subscriber, wishing to prepare to remove to his new store, is desirous of disposing of his present entire stock of Books, Stationery, &c. &c. He will sell now at the very lowest rates, and all who wish for GREAT BARGAINS must call soon. His stock is ample and general. This offer he makes only for a few weeks, when he must necessarily recommence with a new stock. Those in want of cheap and valuable goods, will please call soon, as this is their only chance of getting good and reliable work cheap.

SELLING OFF CHEAP FOR CASH!
THE subscriber, desirous of reducing his stock of Summer Goods, now offers to sell at Very Reduced Prices, until the first day of August next. People may not be assured that Great Bargains will be given, and no mistake. Please call at No. 1 Palmer House.

HARNESS MAKER WANTED.
WANTED, immediately, a good Journeyman Harness Maker. Apply to J. H. BUGH.

DR. D. N. NEGLY'S
RESIDENCE, Office on Washington street, opposite the Court House.

DOCTOR EVANS.
OFFICE over Miller's Hat Store, 24 door east of Washington Hall.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1846.

	SUN.	MOON'S PHASES.
January:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
February:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
March:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
April:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
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June:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
July:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
August:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
September:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
October:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
November:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
December:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	First Q. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES

BEEF—net	3 00	3 50	4 00
BACON—per lb	4 00	4 50	5 00
Hog round	4 00	4 50	5 00
Shoulders	4 00	4 50	5 00
Sides clear	4 00	4 50	5 00
Hams	4 00	4 50	5 00
COTTON YARN—per lb	15 00	16 00	17 00
CANDLES—per lb	10 00	11 00	12 00
Tea—low	10 00	11 00	12 00
COFFEE—per lb	8 00	9 00	10 00
Rice	8 00	9 00	10 00
State Sugar	8 00	9 00	10 00
Foreign Sugar	8 00	9 00	10 00
Flour—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Wheat—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Barley—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Oats—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Apples—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Peaches—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
GLASS—per dozen	2 50	3 00	3 50
Eight by ten	2 50	3 00	3 50
Ten by twelve	2 50	3 00	3 50
GRAIN—per bush	2 50	3 00	3 50
Wheat	2 50	3 00	3 50
Barley	2 50	3 00	3 50
Oats	2 50	3 00	3 50
Hay—per ton	4 50	5 00	5 50
Clover	4 50	5 00	5 50
Wheat	4 50	5 00	5 50
MOLASSES—per gal	4 50	5 00	5 50

INDIANAPOLIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

State Bank of Indiana	10 00
Bank of Indiana	10 00
Bank of America	10 00
Bank of Commerce	10 00
Bank of the City	10 00
Bank of the State	10 00
Bank of the Union	10 00
Bank of the West	10 00
Bank of the North	10 00
Bank of the South	10 00
Bank of the East	10 00
Bank of the Middle	10 00
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Bank of the North	10 00
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